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HOME ATTACK—Policemen examine the house of British Minister of Employment and Productivity Robert Carr, which was shattered by two bomb blasts Tuesday.

Trend Toward Violence Feared

U.K. Leaders Voice Concern At Bomb Attack on Minister

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The bombing of a cabinet minister's home raised widespread concern today that the cult of political violence, which has so far misfired in Britain, may be coming here.

Robert Carr, 55, Minister of Employment in the Conservative government, was in his house in suburban Hadley Green when a

bomb exploded late last night. Seven minutes later a second one went off. Police found a third, unexploded gelignite charge in the garden.

Mr. Carr, his wife and their 13-year-old daughter were unhurt. But the police said there could easily have been casualties. The bomb ripped up floorboards, opened a hole in the ceiling and crumpled masonry near the front door.

After a preliminary look today, the police tentatively decided that the bomber had not been making a serious assassination attempt.

Crude Acid Fuse

The explosive devices, they said, were gelignite wrapped in newspaper and lit by a crude acid fuse. Experts said the devices would have been much more dangerous if the explosive had been put inside metal containers.

The police theory was that whoever planted the bombs was demonstrating against the Conservative labor reform "U," which Mr. Carr is piloting through Parliament. Yesterday was a day of organized labor protest against the legislation.

"It seems to be the case of trying to achieve the maximum possible impact on members of the public as a means of protest," Detective Chief Superintendent Roy Halseburn said.

The feeling was that the bombing was the work of a crank or political extremist, and certainly not of any trade union official. Officials of the labor federation, the Trades Union Congress, sent a message of sympathy to Mr. Carr.

Nevertheless, the very fact of a political bombing was troublesome in a country that has avoided almost all violence for many years and that hardly provides any security protection for its officials.

Streak of Violence

Mr. Carr made the point himself in a radio interview. "This streak of violence, which has appeared in Northern Ireland and in other parts of the world," he said, "is a very worrying phenomenon."

But he added hopefully: "I believe it will create outrage in the country."

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Gradually Broadening Their Autonomy

Italy Transferring Functions to Regions

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The government moved today to transfer some state functions to the regions established last June.

Premier Emilio Colombo and a minister's committee met and worked out a timetable for a gradual broadening of regional self-government during the next few months.

The reform, to be sanctioned by the national parliament over the year, will turn over to the regional parliaments and governments responsibility for local police, welfare, health services, some aspects of the school system, city planning, local transportation, agriculture and handicrafts. Until now, final decisions in all these matters were made for most of the country in Rome.

Three of the regions—Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany and Umbria—are Communist-controlled. With a total population of eight million, they form Italy's "Red belt," separating

the industrial North from Rome and the largely rural South.

The first semi-autonomous regions were the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, and three border areas in the north with linguistic and ethnic minorities—Val d'Aosta, which borders France, Trentino-Alto Adige (South Tyrol), bordering Austria and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, which includes the city of Trieste and borders Yugoslavia.

Last June, regional parliaments were elected in the remaining 15 self-governing units.

The Communist party showed the same strength in the regional elections as in the "red belt" as it had in all previous parliamentary and administrative polls.

Since the June elections, the new regions have been setting up their own governments and writing their own constitutions, which must be approved by the national parliament.

In two of the new self-governing

Egyptians Reject Israeli Proposals, Talks Stall Again

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Egypt today rejected Israel's latest peace proposals to UN peace mediator Gennar V. Jarring, describing them as a repetition of Israeli policy since 1968, an official spokesman said.

The Israeli proposal only assures the continuity of Israel's insistence on its expansionist policy and its rejection of the Security Council resolution," he said.

The rejection was based on reports that Israel proposed direct peace talks at the foreign-minister level on neutral ground in the Middle East, no withdrawal from the occupied territories until a treaty is signed, and extension of the cease-fire while the talks are in progress.

The proposals were reportedly offered to UN peace mediator Gennar Jarring during his recent visit to Jerusalem. Egyptian sources said these were later passed to Cairo via its representatives in the UN.

Egypt has previously rejected all three of the Israeli suggestions. It has insisted on indirect talks and no truce extension without a timetable for Israel's withdrawal. The spokesman noted that Israeli proposals ignored the UN resolution calling for Israel's withdrawal and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In connection with the rejection, the spokesman denied reports that Mr. Jarring will visit Cairo for talks with the Egyptian government.

No Appointments Today

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 13.—Mr. Jarring had no appointment today with any of the principals: Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed el-Zayyat, Jordanian Ambassador Mohammed el-Farra and Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekosh.

A diplomat in close touch with the situation left reporters with the impression that there could be a lengthy delay before substantive discussions get under way.

Some diplomats speculated that the whole issue might go back to the Security Council, despite Israel's contention that this would undermine Mr. Jarring's mission.

Today's turn of events surprised many observers here who had expected Mr. Jarring's long weekend in Jerusalem and talks with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban to clear the way for serious substantive talks.

Power Plant Attacked in Jordan Fight

AMMAN, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas launched their biggest attack in six days of fighting in Amman today, when about 50 of them attempted to overrun one of the city's main power plants, local reports said.

A government spokesman said the plant's guards drove off the first assault at 2 p.m., but were still under heavy fire seven hours later. The guerrillas were supported by rocket and mortar fire.

Other guerrillas from the city's downtown business district were sniping attacks throughout the afternoon and into the early evening.

The intensified fighting coincided with guerrilla reports that el-Fatah chief Yasser Arafat had accepted a cease-fire with the government on principle.

Later, Jordanian authorities and Palestinian guerrillas agreed to stop fighting, according to a Palestinian guerrilla leader, Ibrahim Bakr. He made the announcement at the end of meetings between the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and government officials.

Official sources, meanwhile, said orders were given to Jordanian government forces to stop firing. The sources said whoever opens fire would be "punished."

Political sources in Beirut said earlier that the continuation of fighting, despite apparent official agreement of the cease-fire, cast doubt on the authority of leaders.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Oil Nations, Oil Firms Break Off Price Talks

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (AP-DJ).—Talks between ten major oil exporting countries and the Western oil companies which have production concessions in them were broken off last night, a communiqué issued today said.

The talks, between Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, representing the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and the companies' representatives were called to discuss new posted prices for oil.

But the oil companies' representatives "refused to talk and even avoided setting a date to send an authorized delegation to negotiate," said Iranian Finance Minister Hamed Amuzegar, speaking for OPEC.

Mr. Amuzegar said that although OPEC had formally informed oil companies that they wanted to discuss a price increase as decided at the December meeting of OPEC in Venezuela, oil representatives refused to talk.

The four-man oil company delegation informed the ministerial-level OPEC delegation that "we are a fact-finding delegation and we are not authorized to negotiate," Mr. Amuzegar said.

OPEC members are Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Libya, Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela. They supply 85 percent of the world's oil.

OPEC has demanded new posted prices and changes in taxation to a minimum 55 from 50 percent. Oil companies would face "concerted and simultaneous action by all member countries" within three

weeks after the Tehran talks fail, OPEC had warned earlier.

Asked whether OPEC members would threaten to reduce their supply of oil if companies failed to set a date for further discussions, Mr. Amuzegar said that this will have to be decided after an OPEC general meeting set for Jan. 19.

He reiterated that all members are "united" and they will take "simultaneous action."

He added, however, that "we OPEC members have always shown our understanding and goodwill... we want to settle all differences at the conference table."

Mr. Amuzegar said that OPEC (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Henry Kissinger

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El Paso, Algeria Sign a Contract For Natural Gas

ALGIERS, Jan. 13 (AP).—The El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Algeria's state-owned petroleum corporation, Sonatrach, signed an agreement here yesterday raising the projected shipments of Algerian natural gas to the U.S. East Coast to 15 billion cubic meters a year.

The new agreement increases an earlier deal by 50 percent. Deliveries will start in 1974.

The agreement, spread over 25 years and requiring investments of more than \$1 billion, would provide for some 12 percent of the natural gas consumed on the East Coast of the United States.

The deal is subject to approval by the U.S. Federal Power Commission.

Line could be handling 500,000 barrels a day and by 1980, possibly 2 million barrels a day.

Even this amount would not be enough to end the U.S. dependence on oil imports, but oil from the North Slope could reduce the need for imports significantly, Mr. Dole said.

U.S. demand for oil could rise to 22 million barrels a day by 1980 and production in the rest of the United States should peak at 13 million barrels a day by that time, he said.

Without North Slope oil, imports would make up 44 percent of the U.S. supply. With the Alaska oil, imports would be 35 percent, he said. North African and Middle East oil would be 13 percent of the U.S. supply.

Including 3 Priests, 1 Nun

U.S. Indicts 6 in Plot To Abduct Kissinger

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Six persons, including the Rev. Philip F. Berrigan, were indicted yesterday on federal charges of plotting to kidnap Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and to blow up the heating systems of federal buildings here.

According to an account of the alleged plot given in Senate testimony Nov. 27 by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the plotters' purpose was to disrupt government operations and to demand as ransom that the government end the war in Southeast Asia and release all "political prisoners."

Father Berrigan, a Roman Catholic priest serving a prison term for destroying draft records, and the five others were charged in a seven-count indictment issued by a federal grand jury in Harrisburg, Pa.

Seven other persons were named as co-conspirators but not defendants, including the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, the brother of Philip, who is also in prison for destroying draft records.

Among the 13 alleged plotters listed either as defendants or co-conspirators were four Roman Catholic priests, two former priests, four nuns, a college professor and a fellow at the Adlai Stevenson Institute of Public Affairs in Chicago.

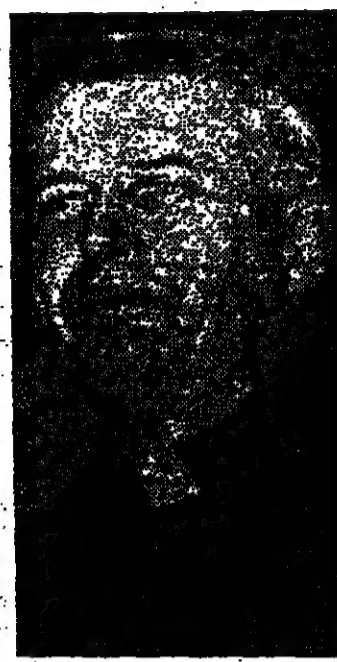
In addition to the kidnapping and sabotage counts, Father Philip Berrigan and one of the nuns, Sister Elizabeth McAlister, 31, of Marymount College, Tarrytown, N.Y., were accused of attempting to smuggle four packets of written communications into and out of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., where Father Berrigan was being held. The packets apparently contained plans for the alleged plot. Each act is a federal crime carrying a possible ten-year sentence.

Sister Elizabeth and four other defendants were arrested yesterday by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The others were the Rev. Joseph R. Wenderoth, 35, of Baltimore; the Rev. Neil R. McLaughlin, 30, of Baltimore; Anthony Sobolek, 30, of Baltimore, a former priest, and Eghal Ahmed, 40, the Stevenson Institute fellow.

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Sister Elizabeth McAlister



The Rev. Philip Berrigan

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

After Road Delays

Allies Reject Soviet Attempt To Alter Rules on Berlin Access

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Jan. 13 (WP).—The United States, Britain and France jointly rejected today any attempt by the Soviet Union to "unilaterally" change the procedures under which military vehicles of the

three Western Allies travel to West Berlin through East Germany.

This position was taken in the wake of incidents yesterday in which East German border guards halted the passage of some military vehicles belonging to the three countries for periods up to ten hours. The Allies hold the Soviet Union responsible for the unimpeded transit of their military personnel and equipment between West Germany and West Berlin.

Many observers here believe that yesterday's interruption in military traffic was intended to prevent Allied soldiers from observing the movement of Warsaw Pact units within East Germany. However, the unofficial explanation given at the time by Soviet military police at the border checkpoints was that the documents carried by the delayed vehicles did not have a proper "transit stamp."

Spokesmen for the three Western powers said today that being sought from Soviet officials in East Berlin and that the Allies would pursue the matter through the four-power channels of consultation.

In another development today, the West German government announced that the next meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt's foreign policy adviser, Egon Bahr, and Michael Kohl, a state secretary in the East German regime, would take place in Bonn on Friday.

Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl were designated to carry on the talks after the East Germans agreed to a resumption of the dialogue with Bonn in late October. So far, they have had two meetings in East Berlin.

On Monday, Mr. Brandt's official spokesman, Cornelia Ahlers, issued a strongly worded statement that accused the East German government of obstructionist tactics in the inter-German negotiations and of waging a hostile propaganda campaign against West Germany.

Experimental Swing-Wing Jet Crashes in France

MARSEILLES, France, Jan. 13 (AP).—A prototype of France's swing-wing strike fighter, the Mirage-C, crashed today at its test base at Istres, in southern France.

Test pilot Jean Courreau escaped unhurt, using his ejector seat.

The swing-wing aircraft was developed independently by France's major warplane manufacturer, the Dassault Co. It is similar in conception to the troubled U.S. F-111 fighter-bomber.



ON THE PRESS LINE—Rabbi Meir Kahane, confronted by newsmen after his arraignment in connection with demonstrations against Soviet diplomats in New York. Mayor John V. Lindsay has ordered a crackdown on Rabbi Kahane's Jewish Defense League, which has been harassing Soviet diplomats in an effort to persuade Russia to allow its Jews to emigrate to Israel. The league's tactics have brought on a crisis with the Soviet Union in which Americans in Moscow have been harassed.

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Controversy Grows in Britain Over Channel Ship Collisions

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Controversy developed today over the safety of shipping in the crowded English Channel after two fatal collisions in two days.

Monday, a 20,545-ton oil tanker, the Texaco Caribbean, collided with a smaller ship off Folkestone, exploded, broke up and sank with the loss of nine lives.

Yesterday, the 2,695-ton West German freighter Brandenburg hit the submerged bow of the Texaco Caribbean and sank within two minutes. Another 21 persons were lost, including four women.

The British government ordered an inquiry into the disasters and

said it hoped to make proposals to March to an international agency, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, on changes in Channel rules to avert collisions.

However, Anthony Grant, Under Secretary of Trade and Industry, reiterated in the House of Commons the government's earlier rejection of proposals for a simple reversal of present shipping lanes. Since 1967, Channel shipping has been urged under a voluntary international agreement to keep to the right. This means that north-bound ships, sailing from the English Channel to the North Sea, should keep closer to the French coast and south-bound ships keep closer to the English coast.

However, Trinity House, Britain's chief pilotage and lighthouse authority, has argued that this plan has failed to reduce collisions (which average one a month) and has urged that the lanes be reversed.

One danger, according to the shipping authority, is that ships bound for the port of London must turn left from the coast of France across the path of shipping entering the Channel from such North Sea ports as Rotterdam and Antwerp. There is also considerable cross-Channel shipping.

Moreover, the obligation of shipping to yield to the vessel on the starboard, or right side, means that large ships are forced into dangerous maneuvers in shallower water by cross-Channel ferries, Trinity House said. Navigation is complicated by four long sandbanks beneath the Channel parallel to the coastlines.

More Favorable Depths

Reversing the lanes would enable ships to take advantage of more favorable water depths, Trinity House said. The government rejected the recommendation, arguing that abandoning the right-hand rule would entail additional collision dangers.

However, John Fardoe, a Liberal member of Parliament and a maritime expert, declared, "It is virtually certain that had this recommendation been accepted, these two wrecks would not have taken place."

The English Channel is one of the busiest sea lanes in the world, with vessels increasing in size and number each year. About 750 vessels a day use the waterway, which narrows from a width of 100 miles at the southwest tip of England to 21 miles through the Strait of Dover.

Rostropovich Is Said to Face Ban on Concerts in Finland

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Celloist Mstislav Rostropovich, the friend and defender of Nobel laureate Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, has been barred by the Soviet government from performing next week in Finland, family sources said today.

The trip to Helsinki and Tampere, Finland, was to be Mr. Rostropovich's first departure from the Soviet Union since he was publicly defended by Mr. Solzhenitsyn against party-line critics in the Soviet Union.

The 43-year-old musician, regarded as one of the finest cellists in the world, has encountered official difficulties in the past several weeks inside the Soviet Union. Soviet cultural officials sought to bar him from a performance, but other musicians supported him.

Helmuti sponsors of the concert said they were informed today that because of "changed plans" Mr. Rostropovich would not be there.

Family sources contacted in Moscow concerning the report said, "It appears he will not go to Helsinki next week, and it appears that the Ministry of Culture does not wish him to go."

Mr. Rostropovich has given Mr. Solzhenitsyn part of his country house outside Moscow, and the novelist is living there and working on a new novel. It was there that he and a few friends celebrated his Nobel Prize for literature when it was announced Oct. 28.

Six Indicted by U.S. in Plot To Abduct Kissinger

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relieved from their diocesan assignments by the cardinal last March after they had admitted vandalizing draft board records, the spokesman said.

According to the indictment, the group planned to obtain maps and diagrams of underground tunnels in Washington that contain the heating systems for government buildings.

"Dynamic charges were to be detonated in approximately five locations" within the tunnels in order to render inoperative the heating systems in government buildings, it said.

This was to take place on Washington's Birthday, which is usually celebrated on Feb. 22. However, it will be observed on Feb. 15 this year, and Justice Department spokesmen said they did not know which date was referred to in the indictment.

On the following day Mr. Kissinger would be kidnapped, the indictment went on. Then a statement would be issued insisting that the conspirators' demands be met in exchange for his safe return, it said.

Tunnels Entered

The indictment said that the preparations for the plot reached the point that on April 1, 1970, Father Philip Berrian and Father Joseph Wenderoth entered tunnels in Washington, and that on Sept. 30 Father Wenderoth discussed the tunnel system with an engineer for the General Service Administration.

The indictment mentions 23

separate incidents in which various members of the alleged plot apparently attempted to communicate with the Berrians in prison, either at Lewisburg or in the federal prison at Danbury, Conn., where they are now imprisoned.

It does not disclose whether these alleged attempts were successful or if they were observed.

The indictment was apparently brought in Harrisburg, where the trial will be held, because so many of the conspiratorial acts allegedly took place at nearby Lewisburg.

Those named in the indictment as co-conspirators, but not defendants, were Father Daniel Berrian, 49, Sister Beverly Bell, 43, and Sister Marjorie A. Shuman, 41, both of Washington; William Davidson, 43, a professor at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.; Thomas Davidson, 25, of Washington; Paul Mayer, 39, of Edgewater, N.J., a former priest, and Sister Jacques Ryan, 52, reportedly a member of the religious Order of the Sacred Heart of Mary in New York.

Public Furore

Mr. Hoover touched off a public furor when he charged in Senate testimony that the Berrian brothers were masterminding the alleged plot as leaders of a group called the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives. The Berrians denied the charges and were supported by Rep. William R. Anderson, D., Tenn., who had read their anti-war writings and said that he could not believe that they were capable of violence. Mr.

Hoover was challenged to retract or press charges.

Spokesmen for an 11-member group that called itself the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives called a news conference in Washington shortly after Mr. Hoover made his charge. They said the Berrian brothers were not members and that they had no knowledge of such a plot. Among the 11 was Father Wenderoth.

Last night Rep. Anderson issued a statement expressing his approval of the fact that the matter was now "in proper judicial channels."



GUEST OF EGYPT—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny (left) and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat waving to a cheering crowd after the Soviet leader arrived in Cairo yesterday for a week-long official visit.

Soviet Chief Arrives for Cairo Talks

By Anthony Astrachan

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny arrived here today for an official visit to Egypt during which he will attend inauguration ceremonies for the Russian-backed Aswan High Dam and have talks with Egyptian leaders. He was met at the airport by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Podgorny and President Sadat will hold their first session of talks tonight and tomorrow. They will fly together to attend the inauguration ceremonies Friday at the Aswan High dam, as well as a mass rally.

On his arrival, the Soviet leader was given a 21-gun welcoming salute while a large crowd at the airport shouted slogans hailing Arab-Soviet friendship.

Mideast Is Topic

In a brief statement on his arrival, President Podgorny said the visit will give him an opportunity to discuss the issues relating to the Middle East situation in particular.

The cease-fire agreement with Israel expires on Feb. 6. Ten talks will also center on increasing and strengthening relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt.

President Podgorny is the first Soviet leader to visit Egypt since Premier Alexei Kosygin's visit last September to attend the funeral of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

He will also discuss the arms issue with Prime Minister Edward Heath, who is expected to arrive in Cairo tomorrow.

"We are a member of the Commonwealth and will remain a member," he said confidently.

Asked if there could be a Commonwealth without Britain, and whether Britain could be expelled from it, he said, "There are no rules whereby they could decide that."

The arms issue will be raised in Singapore, since Ceylon has introduced a motion for discussion on the Indian Ocean, where Soviet warships are increasingly active.

But he said he saw no reason why this issue should cause a breakdown of the conference.

Sequel Over Agenda

In Singapore, meanwhile, a sequel over the priority to be given to the South African arms row was averted by a compromise on the eve of the conference.

At a three-hour meeting, senior delegation officials agreed on a draft agenda to be put to the conference tomorrow.

No official details were disclosed about the order in which subjects will be debated or the time allocated to them.

But African sources appeared confident tonight that the arms question could be raised in the early stages of the conference under a general heading of the world political situation and trends.

It was proposed that the first item on the agenda be the world political situation, including East-West relations, Indochina, South Africa and Rhodesia, the Middle East, and disarmament, in that order.

Mr. Heath was asked if he had been influenced in his discussions

In Moscow to Aid Muskie Visit Harriman Views Chances of Détente

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI).—There is no chance of a complete détente between the United States and the Soviet Union, but a real chance of progress in certain areas, U.S. elder statesman Averell Harriman said here today.

"There are certain things on which we can come to agreement with the Soviets if we go about it in an intelligent manner," Mr. Harriman told a press conference at the American Embassy. "It's a question of finding the right way to achieve objectives that both countries want."

On Way to Singapore Conference

Heath Says Britain Intends To Stay in the Commonwealth

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Britain intends to remain in the Commonwealth, and there are no means by which it can be removed, Prime Minister Edward Heath said here today.

In a briefing before he flew to Singapore for the Commonwealth conference, Mr. Heath refused to entertain any move to oust Britain over the question of arms supplies for South Africa.

"We are a member of the Commonwealth and will remain a member," he said confidently.

Asked if there could be a Commonwealth without Britain, and whether Britain could be expelled from it, he said, "There are no rules whereby they could decide that."

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It was proposed that the first item on the agenda be the world political situation, including East-West relations, Indochina, South Africa and Rhodesia, the Middle East, and disarmament, in that order.

Mr. Heath was asked if he had been influenced in his discussions

with Commonwealth leaders by their adverse reactions to the possibility of renewed arms sales to South Africa.

Mr. Heath replied: "They accept that this government has nothing whatever to do with apartheid or with racism."

"And they accept that we should trade with South Africa and that we should keep the Simonstown agreement."

"And that we should continue to carry out our obligations with the South African Navy and we should carry on supplying them (South Africa) with spare parts."

"This is the impact they have made on me," he said.

Simonstown Agreement

People have argued, he said, that Britain should maintain the Simonstown agreement, use the base and train with the South African Navy, but not supply South Africa with arms to protect the sea lanes round the Cape, which "we have agreed they should do and everybody else agrees they should do."

"It does not seem to me to be very logical," Mr. Heath said. "It has always seemed to me to be irrational that you must do this or that to get other people to do it for you."

He reiterated that his concern is the increasing might of Soviet naval power, which in the Mediterranean has increased, he said, from five combat vessels, five submarines and ten auxiliaries in 1965 to 30 combat vessels, ten submarines and 25 auxiliaries now.

In the Indian Ocean, where no Russian vessels were in evidence in 1965, four combat vessels, two submarines and eight auxiliaries now patrol, he said.

"If there is an agreement between Israel and the Arab countries, which we are working for, and the Suez Canal is opened, then obviously the means of reinforcing Israel from the Black Sea to the Indian Ocean is readily available to them (the Russians)," Mr. Heath warned.

Defense Cites Army's Oath, Rests Case in My Lai Trial

By Douglas Robinson

FORT McPHERSON, Ga., Jan. 13 (NYT).—The defense rested its case today in the court-martial of Sgt. Charles H. Hutto, who is accused of the assault, with intent to murder, of at least six South Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai.

Both sides will offer their closing arguments tomorrow morning and the case is expected to go to the six-member panel of officers that will decide Sgt. Hutto's guilt or innocence.

The last bit of evidence offered by Edward L. Magill of Miami, the chief defense attorney, was a copy of the standard oath given to all enlisted men who enter the Army voluntarily, as Sgt. Hutto did.

The oath includes a phrase sworn to by individual soldiers that they will "obey the orders of the President of the United States and orders by officers appointed over me according to regulations."

The defense has hammered away at the theme that Sgt. Hutto was obeying the order of a superior officer when he fired his rifle into a group of men, women and children, and that he lacked the opportunity to know whether the order was legal or illegal.

The military judge, Col. Kenneth A. Howard, told counsel for both sides, in the absence of the jury, that this instruction to the panel would indicate that it was up to them to decide whether the order given the sergeant was "manifestly illegal" or merely illegal.

He indicated that it was open to debate whether Sgt. Hutto knew, either by education or training, that an order was illegal. The attorneys for Sgt. Hutto also contend that American soldiers are given no Army training that would enable them to recognize an illegal order.

Calley Witnesses Silent

FORT BENNING, Ga., Jan. 13 (Reuters).—An ex-soldier who once said that Capt. Ernest L. Medina ordered everyone killed in the Vietnamese village of My Lai, including women and children, refused to testify today at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

Vernado Simpson, 23, now a student at Jackson (Miss.) State College, said his testimony might incriminate him.

Mr. Simpson was called as a defense witness in an attempt to establish that Calley did not know that his order to kill was illegal.

At My Lai on March 16, 1968, was performed on the direct order of Capt. Medina.

Lt. Calley's chief attorney, George Latimer, asked the trial judge, Col. Howard, to excuse the witness.

Troop Withdrawals

SAIGON, Jan. 13 (AP).—With the United States stepping up its troop withdrawal from Vietnam, two more major allies are planning to pull out their forces.

South Korea announced this week that it plans a slow, step-by-step withdrawal of its 50,000 troops. It said it had declared it would pull all home 13,000 infantry men in two sections during the next year.

Australia and New Zealand, the other two countries contributing troops, reduced their forces last November.

Nixon Signs Bill Repealing Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 13 (UPI).—President Nixon signed the bill yesterday repealing the controversial Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the authority by which President Johnson expanded the war in Vietnam in 1964.

The repeal was agreed upon by House-Senate conferees near the end of the 91st Congress. The Nixon administration supported repeal, on the grounds that the resolution was "obsolete" and that the President to take all necessary military action to meet his treaty obligations in Southeast Asia—already rest within the authority of the presidency.

The action, mostly symbolic, reassessed Congress's role in foreign policy and its disengagement with America's heavy involvement in Indochina.

The President signed 23 bills in all yesterday, while also working on his State of the Union address.

The Tonkin Resolution repeal was contained in the Foreign Military Sales Act, which also urged the President to seek negotiations for an armistice agreement with the Soviet Union in the Middle East, called for an immediate review of military aid programs, and prohibited the transport of poison gas from Okinawa to the United States.

U.K. Leaders Voice Concern At Bomb Attack on Minister

(Continued from Page 1)

British society and will not become part of our national life.

Politicians of all sorts condemned the attack. Harold Wilson, leader of the opposition, said the use of violence "must be treated as a major crime."

Prime Minister Edward Heath, who is in Singapore for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, sent a personal message to Mr. Carr expressing relief at his escape.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, who acts as prime minister in Mr. Heath's absence, said that security precautions for members of the government were being "urgently reviewed."

Extra guards were placed tonight at the homes and official residences of all cabinet ministers and other senior politicians. The police also kept a special watch on the home of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Minister of Education and Science, after an anonymous threat that she would be kidnapped.

'Lethal Character'

Mr. Maudling said a preliminary report showed that the bombs were of "lethal character."

It was only through "great good fortune" that the Carr family had escaped injury.

There is no possibility whatever that the government will be diverted from its intentions on reform of labor-management relations by the bombing.

Mr. Carr said today: "One thing I'm quite certain about is that as far as influencing government and public opinion is concerned, no public opinion is going to be frightened or put off doing what it believes should be done by this sort of behavior."

A United Press International report said police squads of Special Branch security officers raided homes of known extremists and political militants in the London area to check where they were at the time of the explosions.

Several weeks ago a small time bomb exploded outside Mr. Carr's ministry, near Piccadilly Circus in London's West End theater district. Police also disclosed that last August another bomb damaged the front door to the home of Sir John Waldron, London's police commissioner. The incident was brushed up at the time.

Prime Minister Spencer Perceval, shot to death by a bomb in the House of Commons on May 11, 1812, was the last British government minister to be assassinated.

(Maj. Donald Henderson, a government bomb expert, said after a preliminary investigation: "This is one of the largest amounts of explosives I have seen used in an incident of this kind. It could have been a killer dose.")

Mr. Carr emerged from the house after the explosions, a glass of brandy in his hand. "It's amazing we were not injured," he said.

Pollution Aide Vows to Move U.S. to 'Sanity'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—William D. Ruckelshaus, administrator of the newly created Environmental Protection Agency, pledged yesterday to help move the United States toward "environmental sanity and responsibility."

In a National Press Club speech, he said he would employ every tool he could get his hands on.

"I am going to insist, with the authority I have, and with all the powers of persuasion at my command, that all existing laws be applied, controlling pollution be across the board, in every city and town and on every industry in this country, starting right now," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALBANY	15	59	Partly cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	41	106	Cloudy
ANAKAP	5	41	Very cloudy
ATLANTA	11	52	Rain
BEIRUT	14	57	Showers
BRISBANE	-2	28	Foggy
BUFFALO	3	37	Partly cloudy
BURBANK	4	40	Foggy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Foggy
CAIRO	19	66	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Very cloudy
COSTA MESA	21	70	Rain
DUBLIN	8	48	Rain
EDINBURGH	4	40	Foggy
FLORENCE	7	45	Foggy
FRANKFURT	-1	30	Foggy
GENEVA	-1	30	Foggy
HELSINKI	-4	25	Very cloudy
ISTANBUL	9	48	Cloudy
LA PALMAS	19	66	Partly cloudy
LONDON	8	46	Overcast
MADRID	1	34	Partly cloudy
MILAN	2	36	Clear
MONTREAL	-2	28	Clear
MOSCOW	-18	1	Cloudy
MUNICH	-8	18	Clear
NEW YORK	12	54	Clear
NICE	12	54	Partly cloudy
OSLO	-3	25	Clear
PARIS	-3	27	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	-3	27	Partly cloudy
ROME	12	54	Clear
SOFIA	1	34	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Clear
TAVRIA	15	59	Showers
TEHRAN	18	64	Very cloudy
VIENNA	-2	28	Very cloudy
WARSAW	-2	28	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	-1	30	Clear
ZURICH	-1	30	Foggy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures shown at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)

كندا من الوطن

Blunt Inaugural Speech

Georgia Governor Vows Era Of Liberality for Negroes

By Kenneth Reich

ATLANTA, Jan. 13.—Lester G. Maddox bowed out as governor of Georgia yesterday and peanut farmer Jimmy Carter ushered in a new, apparently more liberal era by bluntly declaring in his

Hughes Sued In Nevada for \$50 Million

By Bill Gang

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Jan. 13 (UPI).—Millionaire industrialist Howard Hughes has been named a party to a \$50-million lawsuit filed by his former director of operations in Nevada, and faces the possible loss of the entire sum if he fails to appear in court.

Robert Maheu, who for the last four years has served as spokesman for Mr. Hughes's \$300-million Nevada operation, filed a counterclaim against Mr. Hughes and the Hughes Tool Co. after being fired in early December by the tool company's directors.

Mr. Maheu contested the ouster, saying that he could only be fired by Mr. Hughes personally. But District Judge Howard Babcock upheld the company's action.

Mr. Maheu, who claims that his reputation and earning ability have been ruined, now has the authority under Nevada law to have Mr. Hughes summoned personally.

Law on Summons
Mr. Hughes, however, is still in the Bahamas and cannot be served personally. But Nevada law allows service of the summons to "a person of proper age and discretion" at his last known place of residence—in this case, the Desert Inn Hotel.

Mr. Hughes, should he fail to appear, could default the entire \$50 million.

But while Judge Babcock's order names Mr. Hughes as a party, it does not prevent Hughes Tool Co. officials from filing a counterclaim asking that the ouster of Mr. Hughes be reversed. This, however, cannot be asked until after Mr. Hughes has been served with the summons.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maheu has appealed the court's ruling upholding his ouster and Monday asked Judge Babcock to postpone the effectiveness of that order until the appeal is heard.

Judge Babcock took the matter under consideration.

Mr. Maheu has said that, should he lose the appeal, he will demand a jury trial on the ouster issue.

Luther King Aide Wins Democratic Vote in Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, a former top aide to slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., early today won the Democratic nomination for the District of Columbia's first nonvoting delegate to Congress in 86 years.

With most of the city's polling places reporting, Mr. Fauntroy, 37, had 43 percent of the vote. He will face Republican John A. Nevius, 50, a white attorney unopposed in the Republican party primary, in the March 23 general election.

The 756,000 residents of the nation's capital have not been represented in Congress since the delegate's post was abolished in 1875. They were given the right to vote for President beginning with the 1964 elections.

The Washington mayor and city council are appointed by the President, with only a nonpartisan school board being elected.

N.C. Police Hold Panther Youths After Gunfight

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., Jan. 13 (UPI).—The police arrested two black youths and confiscated 30 boxes of stolen meat yesterday after riddling the local Black Panther headquarters with bullets.

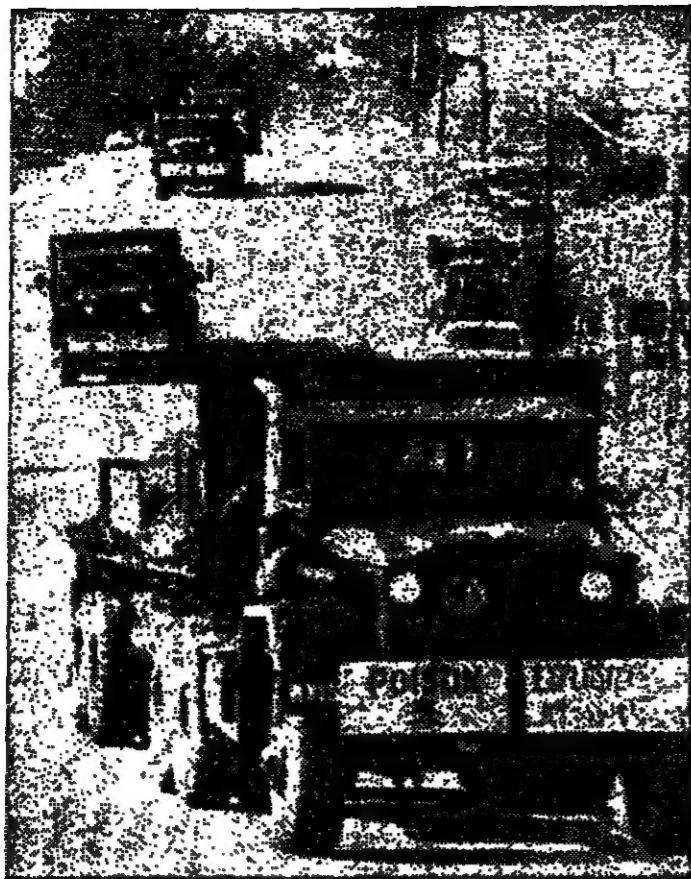
Police Chief Justus Tucker said 75 to 100 policemen surrounded the two-story building and opened fire with shotguns, rifles and tear gas after they were fired on from an upper story in the building.

The police went to the headquarters, after a truck driver reported finding his truck and its carload of meat in front of the Panther house. It had been stolen a half-hour earlier from outside a grocery.

The police removed a shotgun, two heavy-caliber rifles and ammunition from the house along with the meat. The two arrested were aged 22 and 15.

Bonn Bans Use of DDT
BONN, Jan. 13 (AP).—The use of DDT as a weed killer and pesticide will be banned in West Germany beginning May 16, the Agriculture Ministry announced. Research shows that DDT may cause permanent damage to plants, animals and humans, the ministry said, and fines of up to 10,000 marks (\$2,700) may be imposed.

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CARGO OF DEATH—A military convoy carrying a 150-ton load of mustard gas from its depot on Okinawa to a ship waiting to transfer the gas to Johnston Island.

U.S. Begins to Move Gas For Shipment From Okinawa

TENGAU, Okinawa, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—The U. S. Army today began dismantling its store of poison gas weapons on Okinawa by safely removing a token initial shipment of mustard gas.

Dealing leftist threats to stop them by force, two convoys carrying 150 tons of mustard gas artillery shells moved through several central Okinawa villages where thousands of residents had been evacuated at their own request because of fear of poisoning.

At the east coast port of Tenagan, the shells were loaded onto a U. S. Army transport ship, which will sail tomorrow morning for Johnston Island, a tiny U. S.-held territory 750 miles southwest of Hawaii.

By the time Okinawa is returned to Japan next year, some 13,000 tons of chemical weapons, mostly nerve gas, will have been moved to Johnston Island.

Storage Facilities Lacking
But military officials said no further gas shipments would be made for several months until special storage facilities had been built on the island.

The weapons have been stored at American bases on Okinawa for the past ten years, but their existence was revealed only last year, when a nerve gas leak sent several American soldiers to hospital for precautionary checks.

Following Okinawan and Japanese protests, the gas was ordered to be removed as soon as possible, with Johnston Island being chosen after three American states, Alaska, Oregon and Washington, refused to be the site.

Calling the program to aid the blacks a one-year experiment, the company said its South African distributor will take steps to "improve dramatically the salaries and other benefits to their nonwhite employees."

It also said that its other business associates in South Africa "will be obliged to initiate a well-defined program to train nonwhite employees for important jobs within their companies."

Polaroid also announced it will support scholarships for blacks and an exchange program of fellowships for two black students under the U.S.-South Africa leader exchange program.

Not located, Polaroid's black employees in the United States announced immediately their plans for expanding their boycott of Polaroid products which has been in effect since the campaign started three months ago.

This will be organized through student, radical and peace groups across the country, according to Ken Williams and Caroline Hunter, organizers of the Polaroid Revolutionary Workers Movement.

Revolutionary Workers said their boycott would continue until Polaroid pulls out of South Africa "as an example" to the nearly 300 other American firms that annually sell goods worth almost \$800 million in the country.

Four company representatives, two black and two white, who traveled in South Africa for ten days, said they unanimously recommended against withdrawal, although that was seriously considered.

Ken Anderson, a black Polaroid engineer and a member of the travel group, said that blacks in South Africa and expatriate blacks elsewhere urged Polaroid "not to walk out" of South Africa.

In Washington, the South African Embassy said it would not comment on the Polaroid program until officials are given an opportunity to study it. One embassy spokesman said that scholarships for blacks "would be in line" with current policy in the country.

GI Killed in Ethiopia
ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier, Ricardo L. Escandia, was shot and killed Monday near Amara, the Ethiopian Ministry of Information announced today. The man was driving alone at the time, the spokesman said, and a police investigation showed he was robbed. The soldier worked at a U.S. communications base in Amara, in Ethiopia.

Defense Cites Robot Theory In Tate Case

Prosecution Angle Used in Summation

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (UPI).—The last attorney arguing for the defense in the Tate-La Bianca murder trial attempted yesterday to use to his advantage the prosecution's theory that Charles Manson sent out his women as robot killers.

Maxwell Keith wound up the summations for Manson and the three female co-defendants yesterday, and after a prosecution rebuttal, the case was expected to go to the jury late this week.

Mr. Keith told the jury that Deputy District Attorney Vincent T. Bugliosi had described Susan Atkins, Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten as "robots, slaves or automatons."

"If you believe that prosecution theory, then these female defendants just can't be guilty of premeditation to murder. They can't be guilty of conspiracy to murder."

"Thinking Man's Crime"
"If this is so, then these female defendants just can't be guilty of premeditation to murder. They can't be guilty of conspiracy to murder."

It was the first time since the early days of the trial that a defense attorney had attempted to divide the defendants, Attorney Ira Reiner tried to separate Manson from the girls during the jury selection and was dismissed by Judge Van Houten.

Mr. Keith said murder was a "thinking man's crime" and could not be committed by people with no minds, no alternatives, no opinions.

"It's kind of like a horror show, isn't it? The mad scientist and his assistant, Igor, exchanging ideas. But this isn't science fiction. It's real life. This is Mr. Bugliosi's argument."

Mr. Keith, who was appointed to represent Miss Van Houten after the disappearance of defense attorney Ronald Hughes six weeks ago, said the evidence against his client was so flimsy she should be acquitted of all charges.

The only testimony concerning her participation in the La Bianca murders—the only ones with which she is charged—was the statement of Dianne Lake that Miss Van Houten told her about stabbing someone who was already dead.

Mr. Keith said, "Stabbing someone after death is a crime, but it is not murder."

Aide of Sen. Fong Is Indicted In Alleged Fix for Johnny Dio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—An aide to Sen. Frank Pong, R-Hawaii, was indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges he conspired to fix a security fraud case involving longtime underworld figure John (Johnny Dio) Dioguardi for payment of \$200,000.

Cited in the indictment handed down in U.S. District Court in New York City was Sen. Pong's administrative assistant, Robert T. Carson, 34, of Arlington, Va. Also indicted were two New Yorkers, Edward Adams, 30, and Joseph Bald, 41.

Neither Mr. Pong nor his office had any immediate comment on the development.

One of the four counts against Mr. Carson was that he perjured himself in testifying before the same grand jury which returned the indictments.

Dio, already serving a five-year jail sentence for bankruptcy fraud, was among 15 persons indicted on Nov. 19 on charges of security fraud, conspiracy and extortion.

He has long been recognized as a member of the hierarchy of organized crime and has been cited time and again by Senate racket investigators.

Three other alleged members of underworld crime organizations were named in the grand action brought against Dio.

The conspiracy indictment against Mr. Carson, Mr. Adams and Mr. Bald said that when early efforts of the three were unsuccessful in halting prosecution of the Dio case, Mr. Carson called on Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst last Nov. 24 and said that if something could be done to stop the prosecution—a \$100,000 contribution would be made.

It was not spelled out to whom the money would go.

"The offer was immediately and categorically rejected [by Mr. Kleindienst]," the indictment said. The grand jury said that the conspiracy to fix the case began about Sept. 1, 1970, in an attempt to prevent Mr. Bald from being indicted in stock fraud investigations being conducted by the securities and exchange commission.

Mr. Sessions testified that the number of legal cases for draft violation had increased ten times in the last five years. In 1965, 369 cases were instituted and 256 convictions were obtained. In 1970, he said, 3,873 were instituted, and there were 868 convictions.

In a letter with the transcript of the testimony, Mr. Hebert said the objective of a 1969 law to reform the draft by calling up men through a lottery has not worked as hoped. "The subcommittee's review of the administration and operation of the draft law confirmed its concern that institution of the lottery did not result in any increased equity, nor did the new system substantially alleviate the sense of uncertainty confronting most registrants," the letter said.

Pollution Toll of Fish Up
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Water pollution in the United States killed almost three times more fish in 1969 than in 1968, the Environmental Protection Agency has reported. The comparative tolls: 41 million fish in 65 states in 1969; 15 million in 42 states in 1968.

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مكتبة الأمل

The Problems on Wall Street

Things have been fairly quiet on Wall Street in the last few weeks, but that great bastion of American capitalism is in the process of yielding to the government some of the freedom it has possessed to run its own affairs. The Securities and Exchange Commission has butted into the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange and of individual brokerage houses as never before, attempting to make sure they meet capital requirements, actually have the stock certificates they say they have, and are current in their bookkeeping and accounting procedures. And at least two congressional committees are studying the possibility of full-fledged hearings next spring into conditions on the Street. Not since the 1930s has there been so much concern about and so much trouble in the money markets of the country.

Some of the big men on Wall Street find this development outrageous. If we read the recent reports in the business press correctly, the SEC's efforts to put limits on the ways in which brokers operate, they contend, interfere with the operation of a free-enterprise system and put the nose of government under the tents of business, where it doesn't belong. They have some hopes of smothering further government regulation of the stock markets by persuading President Nixon to appoint a non-regulator to be the new chairman of the SEC and by calming down some of the more outraged members of Congress.

Some other equally big men on Wall Street feel quite differently about what is going on. The president of the New York Stock Ex-

change, Robert Haack, has been among those who have given substantial support to most of the efforts the SEC has made. Generally speaking, they hold that the idea of letting Wall Street regulate itself hasn't worked as well as it might have and that only government has the muscle to pull the entire securities industry back from the brink of disaster, on which it has walked in the last couple of years.

Some of the horror stories now leaking out about the internal management of the stock exchange and some of the brokerage houses make you wonder how Wall Street has survived so long under its SEC-sanctioned self-regulation. The failure of 11 brokerage houses, including the fifth largest, is only the visible tip of an iceberg of mismanagement and callous disregard for the public interest.

It may well be that the best way to clear the air—and to insure that the needed procedures under which Wall Street handles other people's money are adopted—is for Congress to take a careful look at the entire situation. Although the SEC has broken out of its pattern of the past, when it intervened almost exclusively in fraud matters, the public needs to be in on the backstage negotiations through which Wall Street is set straight. That may be the only way in which public confidence in the entire stock-market system can be restored. And without that confidence, the existing system under which business raises capital could collapse and leave the country in a situation not unlike that in which it found itself in the early 1930s.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New Corruption

Vice-President Agnew has been unusually quiet in recent weeks. But he may not merely be resting from his arduous political campaign efforts. If the reports and speculations emanating from Washington are correct, the nation is about to see a "new Agnew."

In place of trips to Asia, where he made bellicose, anti-Communist speeches, the Vice-President is said to be planning a journey in the spring to Europe, where he can talk about foreign trade, the environment and other peaceful, constructive subjects. In place of hard-hitting attacks against "radio-libs," rebellious students, and "the media," the Vice-President is to tour the United States on behalf of federal-state revenue sharing and emerge as the champion of the hard-pressed cities.

The purpose of these new activities would be not primarily to put Mr. Agnew's talents and energies to better use but to remake his image with an eye to the 1972 election. Only if he has a less controversial and more conciliatory reputation, it is thought, can he be an asset to the Republican ticket next year.

Like other projects in the nebulous realm of public relations, this image-making venture may come to nothing. Mr. Agnew may simply rebel, since in his earthy, extemporaneous remarks—as distinguished from his carefully crafted alliterations—he has shown himself to be a man with a mind of his own. But the very fact that he and other public figures can be seriously discussed in these terms reflects something fundamentally wrong with American political practice.

There is a widespread acceptance of the degrading notion that a politician can

achieve success by manufacturing and manipulating his own reputation. It is not the reality that counts, it is the image. If a candidate can spend enough money, can hire the right ghostwriters and television advisers, and can control the format of his public appearances, then he can invent a winning public personality for himself.

Linked to this manufacturing of images is the blatantly opportunistic conviction that the same man can have several public personalities and project whichever one suits his needs. Thus, a Vice-President can grind through a fiercely negative campaign stressing themes of fear and anger, and then shift smoothly into a statesmanlike gear and go humming along in an entirely different mode.

Too many are content to comment upon these astonishing changes of emphasis and content as if they were drama critics rating an actor's performance. But what of a politician's integrity, his wholeness as a human being? Men who seek the highest offices where they may exercise life-or-death powers have no right to conduct themselves with anything but the highest seriousness.

Every politician, indeed probably every human being, tries to present himself in the best light. That is not at issue. What is of concern is the growing dependence upon various contrivances, evasions and manipulations which go by the name of image-making. This is a vulgar, cynical and fraudulent attempt to present public men as something other than what they are or to present them in several radically inconsistent guises. It is a new corruption and, like old forms of corruption, it requires exposure and condemnation if self-government is to flourish.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Back in the Cold

In the brutal renewed freezing of relations between the White House and the Kremlin, it is not really the Russian Jews or the Zionists; hooligans denounced by Pravda who are involved. The truth is much more dramatic. The present (and third) ceasefire along the Suez Canal ends Feb. 5. There will not be another. This has been stated by Egyptian President Sadat and by his Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, during visits to London and Paris. This means that if the negotiations are not successful within less than four weeks, everything may explode again. The real tension between the two superpowers results from this situation. Both know that an irresistible phenomenon is bringing them back to the brink of the abyss into which they plunged during the Cuba crisis of 1962. For Nixon, everything now depends on Moscow.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Spying on U.S. Citizens

Army spying on civilian personalities is raising acute anxieties in the United States. Of all the values inherited from the frontier era, there is one to which many Americans remain very much attached: discretion toward one's neighbor, especially toward his past. A man must not be hampered all his life by some juvenile mistake; he must be able to start again from scratch; he must be judged on his present attitude, on his eagerness to work, on his success.

Hence the innate aversion of American legislators to any idea of forming people into regiments, of individual files in which the main features of every citizen's life would be recorded. It is not by pure accident that the United States refuses to institute a national identity card. Yet, respect for the public and private life of U.S. citizens has received severe blows for many years.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 14, 1896

PARIS—Recent events in the Transvaal have afforded the London press a rich opportunity for cultivating the imaginative descriptive vein—and in no direction with greater effect than in dwelling on the "desperate character" of the fighting at Krugersdorp. The desperate fighting we had been accustomed to could have been summed up thus: Several hundred or thousand "tugans" Maximized or riddled with gunshot, on our side, three wounded, and perhaps one man having sprained his knee; all told.

Fifty Years Ago

January 14, 1921

LONDON—The extremists in Ireland have broken out with such violence as to create the impression here that they have given up hope of dallying in peace negotiations and have again taken matters into their own hands. Talk is now stilled by the blasts of Sinn Féin guns and bombs. When the negotiations were at their height this character of violence ceased almost entirely, but the new clashes are surely rapidly scouting peace talks.



'Faster—I Think It's Gaining on Us.'

The Middle East Negotiations

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The first problem in the critical negotiations here for peace in the Middle East is to get rid of the threats and maneuvers that make serious negotiation impossible.

Cairo is threatening to renew the war if there is no understanding by Feb. 5, when the present ceasefire agreement ends. Israel is developing, as fast as it can, the disputed areas of Sharm el-Sheikh, the Golan Heights, Hebron and Jerusalem, which are the subjects of negotiation.

So the talks are starting under the most difficult circumstances. Israel is using time to develop the areas it has conquered—building roads and hotels at Sharm el-Sheikh, transforming Jerusalem at a great rate into a modern Israeli capital, and establishing her power in other disputed areas like Hebron.

Egyptian Threat

Meanwhile, the Sadat government in Cairo is threatening war by Feb. 5 if an immensely complicated and dangerous problems are not settled within a few days. So there is a threshold problem, and that is what Ambassador Jarring and other officials here are concentrating on for the moment. They are arguing for time. They are pleading with both sides to give the talks a chance, to withdraw the threats of war after Feb. 5, and to hold up the development of the disputed areas until both sides have an opportunity to analyze and understand the terms of negotiation.

The factual situation in the negotiations so far is not hopeless. Jarring apparently came away from his talks with Premier Golda Meir in Israel feeling that her government was prepared to enter into serious negotiations. It is difficult to be precise about what she suggested, for the talks obviously and properly are being conducted in the utmost secrecy. But the proceedings also have to be passed on to other governments, and at least the drift of her suggestions is now known to the governments principally concerned in the Middle East crisis.

Mrs. Meir put forward not "specific proposals" but some "points for discussion." She made clear to the UN's Jarring that her government would be prepared to be much more specific after she had the reaction of the other side, but, meanwhile, she apparently made two practical points:

Boundaries Primary
Israel wants secure, recognized and agreed boundaries, but to begin with would accept the present frontier between Israel and Lebanon. This interested diplomat at the UN, since most of the guerrilla attacks on Israeli soil since 1967 have come across the Lebanon-Israeli frontier.

Israel will not withdraw from the territories she captured in the 1967 war with the Arab states before agreement on a peace treaty.

The only time "withdrawal" was mentioned in the talks with Jarring, according to responsible sources, the United Nations, was when Mrs. Meir was reported to have said that her government would agree to "withdrawal of the UN's Jarring" from the territories lying beyond the positions agreed in the peace treaty. In simpler words: no peace treaty on agreed boundaries, no Israeli withdrawal. One of the odd things here and in Washington about this first phase of the Middle East negotiations is that Mrs. Meir, even after her talks with Jarring, is apparently opposed to a United Nations guarantee or even a guarantee by the United States, the Soviet

Union, Britain and France of any settlement that may be reached in the Middle East.

And here is a puzzle. It is now known that, in the Big Four talks about the Middle East, the United States proposed, and got the agreement of Moscow, London, and Paris on a possible settlement on these lines:

1. Israel should be guaranteed her rights as a recognized sovereign state, her rights of passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, but,
 2. Israel should withdraw from Sinai.
 3. Sharm el-Sheikh should be subject to negotiations between the Israeli and the Arab governments.
 4. The Golan Heights should be neutralized and placed under international supervision (the Soviet Union did not accept, agree or oppose this suggestion).
- In the process of discussing these points in the Big Four meetings, there was apparently general agreement that the four major powers should be willing to guarantee any settlement, and even that U.S. and U.S.S.R. groups should take part in policing the disputed areas for at least ten years, unless

the Security Council of the United Nations agreed unanimously to their withdrawal.

At least, this is the testimony of responsible officials here, but they add that this kind of Big Four guarantee, and especially any peace-keeping force which would put Soviet troops on the Middle East border (and thus legalize their right to be in the area) was not acceptable to the Israeli government.

Nevertheless, whoever is right or wrong about all this, the one clear thing is that it is endlessly complicated, that it needs time, free from Egyptian threats of war in a few days, or from Israeli efforts to develop and control the areas under negotiation.

There is a serious chance here for accommodation. Even Jarring has been impressed by Mrs. Meir's opening proposals. But he is worried about the threats of war after Feb. 5 and by the Israeli risk to develop the territories in dispute. He wants time, and an atmosphere of fair negotiation, and as a representative of the world organization, dealing with a problem of world peace, he is entitled to a decent chance.

An Arab Viewpoint

By Mohammed Hassanein Heikal

CAIRO—A question I am almost invariably asked by foreign visitors to my office at Al Ahram is: "What is the ultimate Egyptian position for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with Israel?"

The late President Nasser gave the answer tersely and directly when I was with him in Moscow last July for talks with the Soviet leaders. "What do you really want?" Nasser asked me during the talks. Nasser replied, explaining his position and that of all Egyptians: "One I can never relinquish any land to Israel. Two I can never surrender the rights of the Palestinians."

The Egyptian position on territory has been determined by thousands of years of history. Our borders have always been well-defined. In the Egyptian museum in Cairo, for example, there are love letters from the commander of a Pharaonic garrison in the town of el-Arish, in the far Sinai, and now under Israeli occupation. These letters prove that today's Egyptian borders were established thousands of years ago.

Occupation forces have come and gone in our country—Persians, Greeks, Romans, Turks and British—but our borders were unchanged. Now, for the first time, Egypt is faced with demands for border changes.

Since the 1967 war, the conflict between Egypt and Israel has centered on two basic issues. We, the Egyptians, demand a total withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops. The Israelis say they need guarantees for their security.

As President Sadat has said, the maximum security that Israel could obtain would be a guarantee by the Big Four. Such a guarantee would reflect the power of the Big Four in world affairs. The permanent membership of the Big Four in the Security Council of the United Nations would give such a guarantee international legality. Beyond that, from a practical point of view, a guarantee by the Big Four would be a step toward peace because they are the major suppliers of armaments to the Middle East combat forces. A Big Four guarantee would be a precedent in regional peace-keeping. No other

region has received such a guarantee. In reality, however, Israel does not need a guarantee for her security. Do not the Israelis proclaim their military superiority over the Arabs and threaten to wipe out Arab armies? If Israel is so powerful, why does she need guarantees?

But more crucial for the long run, guarantees and security cannot be achieved by the use of military force. It is in this that we find the great historical mistake of Israel. Israel is and will remain an island in a sea of Arabs. It is a mistake for Israel to think she can find peace forever against this Arab sea by the force of arms.

The Israelis must understand—the sea of Arabs around them will not remain weak and disorganized forever. The breakthrough of knowledge and technology in the area will lead to new forces and new strength.

A state of peace for Israel cannot be achieved by creating conditions of confidence. Peace must come from the heart, not from guns.

Friends of the Arabs often counsel us that we must learn to acknowledge the existence of Israel. But I say that it is time for the Arabs to learn to give counsel to that country. The Arabs have always lived here and will always live here.

Israel fails to take into consideration the potential power of the surrounding Arabs. President de Gaulle, who had a sense of historical perspective, tried to draw attention to Israel's misjudgment of the long-range forces in the Middle East.

I repeat: A state of peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved through Israeli military power. Sometimes we Arabs do harm to our cause by talking about it in an impatient and angry way. Perhaps this frightens people who otherwise would understand or support us. But remember, our land was taken from us by aggression. And that aggression has been backed by the United States, the most powerful country in the world.

Sometimes we become angry and we shout. But whatever our fail-

Inside North Vietnam—II

Ready for Visitors

By Michael Maclear

THIS is the second article in a four-part series on North Vietnam by Michael Maclear, a 40-year-old broadcaster-journalist. The series, made available by the New York Times, is a report on Mr. Maclear's month-long trip to North Vietnam which began on Dec. 10 on assignment by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. He entered North Vietnam via Moscow. It was his second visit to North Vietnam. The first, in the summer of 1969, lasted five weeks.

HANOI—Troops throng this capital city, crowding its stores and marketplaces and idling in its lakeside cafes.

Officially, they are said to be on leave, but Western diplomats in Hanoi describe the presence of thousands of soldiers as unprecedented and all the more surprising in view of recent Washington statements on increased infiltration of South Vietnam.

In the diplomatic community, the speculation is that some of the troops are being assigned to industry and development of the home front.

Here as elsewhere in North Vietnam, a visitor returning after 15 months sees evidence of a shift from military to domestic priorities amid preparations for a continuation of war.

The current slogan, bantered on almost every street, exhorts "Vigilance on the Home Front," meaning both in defense and in the development of the home front. An industrial "great leap forward."

U.S. air strikes in November and the troop assault at Son Tay are interpreted in Hanoi not as a reaction to the shooting down of an American reconnaissance aircraft or to the conditions in POW camps but as a deterrent to North Vietnam's sudden large-scale reconstruction.

Burst of Activity
After two years of sleepy security, Hanoi reacted in mid-December. Suddenly one morning the city was filled with posters urging "Fight the Enemy Wherever He Comes, and in Whatever Form and With Whatever Force He Comes."

Anti-aircraft guns materialized on rooftops in the city center, and militia units began days of purposeful training in street-to-street combat.

In one frenzied day's work, Hanoi's air-raid shelters, which had long been ignored and unused, were cleared of refuse and restituted to the so-called "Ho Chi Minh Youth Brigades," which perform emergency labor instead of military service. The countless sidewalk pot-holes, instant individual air-raid shelters with cement floors and lids, were freed of filth and frogs and readied again for human occupancy.

Factory militia groups competed in daily keep-fit races with rifles and camouflage-bobbing on their backs. Previously, militia units in this city of more than one million consisted almost entirely of young women. A newer sight now is the armed young male militia, ex-servicemen being redeployed to vital industries. It is said, after three or more years in the army.

But, apart from the heightened state of alert, it is still difficult to have much feeling of war in Hanoi. There is an effort to improve leisure facilities and material standards to ease the increased workload and the mental strain imposed by reorganization of industry and traditional life patterns.

In public relations and communications, nothing can justify the declaration by President Nixon on television last summer that the Arab neighbors of Israel still aspire "to drive the Israelis into the sea."

I challenge Mr. Nixon to tell me what Arab has made such a threat in recent years? Even the Palestinians, who lost their land and homes to the Israelis, do not talk of driving the Jews into the sea.

Perhaps Nixon's repetition of this myth was intended for internal political reasons to influence voters before the elections last fall. Or possibly he made the remark to escape the effort required to draft a "constructive" and positive U.S. policy for a solution of the crisis in the Middle East.

(Mr. Heikal, editor of Cairo's semi-official newspaper Al Ahram, wrote this article for The New York Times.)

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the National Liberation Front last Dec. 20, which also marked ten years of war against the U.S., posters depicting major battles of the decade appeared for only one day. The National Assembly met to observe the occasion, but there were no speeches from the top leaders who attended.

On that day, the circus opened in Reminiscence Park, but except for the place and the fact that half of the audience consisted of soldiers, there were no reminders of revolution in the program.

In Hanoi the major development is the push to build new suburban housing. According to one official it will take ten years to build new homes for all those who need rehousing in the capital.

In the Truong Dinh district southeast of the city, work is nearing completion on a complex of 70 workers' apartment blocks. Each block is divided into a combination of 30 family-size units and single rooms. A family unit for four people rents for the equivalent of about 50 cents a month.

The walls and roofs of the new buildings are prefabricated on the spot and project manager Le Mang said that work on 10,000 prefabricated units was now under way in the Hanoi area.

Building will soon begin too at the polytechnic institute, which reopened last December after being shut down since 1966. The North Vietnamese minister of vocational education, Ta Quang Bui, accompanied me on a visit to the institute and told of plans to expand it to accommodate 4,000 students. At present only about half that number are in the institute, learning technical skills with the aid of Soviet equipment.

Mr. Bui disclosed that technical students and their teachers will no longer be conscripted because, in the words of First Secretary Le Duan of the ruling North Vietnamese Communist party: "The needs of the war are secondary."

"Our main objective is reconstruction and future development," he said in an interview. There are other examples of the re-emphasis of the home front in Hanoi: the central marketplace, closed for the past five years, has also been reopened. The amount of food available seemed no greater than a year earlier, but increases have been promised.

A New York Times special feature. © 1971 Michael Maclear.

Letters

Bias in Germany

I write in support of Major Washington C. Hill, of the U.S. Army Medical Corps in Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 11, who has courageously and bravely fought against racial discrimination and racial prejudice in housing in Germany. These practices affect not only blacks but every foreigner working in this country. One approaches the house agent, the agent tells him that he has rooms available, but for a black or foreigner it is difficult, because the landlords will not rent their rooms to foreigners.

Yet the Germans boast that, unlike America or elsewhere, no racial discrimination is practiced in this country. I say, a room costing 130 marks, but I am not allowed to take my bath in the house for the sake of color prejudice. (I am black.) I praise the U.S. Army's European headquarters for its plan to blacklist all landlords in Germany who discriminate against American servicemen. Pressure must be brought upon these landlords and house agents who practice such discrimination.

OSSE KOPI.

U.S. and Portugal

As an American citizen, a missionary living in Africa, I lament America's Africa policy. On the one hand the United States has voted in the United Nations for self-determination for the Portuguese colonies, yet at the same time we justify our bases in the Azores.

WENDELL L. GOLDEN, Kinshasa, Congo Republic.

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Luxembourg (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Morocco (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Norway (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Pakistan (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Portugal (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Spain (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Sweden (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Switzerland (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Taiwan (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
Turkey (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
U.A.R. (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
U.K. (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50
U.S.A. (air)	\$75.00	\$40.00	\$22.50

Obituaries

Adm. Lord Tovey, 85, Held Home Fleet Command in War

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Tovey, one of the leading British naval commanders of World War II, died today in London.

In the dark days of the war, he commanded the Home Fleet, which destroyed the German battleship Bismarck in May 1941. A few weeks later, King George VI visited the fleet and made Lord Tovey a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

With the German attack on the Soviet Union in June, 1941, Lord Tovey began the prolonged and

hazardous operations of shepherd-ing supply convoys to Murmansk and Archangel.

In July, 1943, Lord Tovey was promoted to admiral of the fleet and appointed commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Command, which played a major part in the Allied invasion of Normandy. On his leaving the command in 1945, he was made a baron.

He had made his name in World War I. He was a destroyer commander whose daring won praises from the Admiralty.

Samuel Hay Kauffman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Samuel Hay Kauffman, 72, a former president of the Evening Star Newspaper Co., died here yesterday of pneumonia and complications from emphysema.

Mr. Kauffman was the grandson of the first Samuel Hay Kauffman, one of the organizers of the Evening Star in 1868.

Alfred M. (Chief) Venn

SEBASTOPOL, Calif., Jan. 13 (UPI)—Funeral services were held Monday for Alfred M. (Chief) Venn, the son of a Chipewyan Indian chief who discovered and trained the legendary Jim Thorpe.

Mr. Venn, 51, died Friday.

Mr. Venn discovered the Olympic medalist and football all-star while head coach at Carlisle Indian Institute in Pennsylvania.

Miss E. Rice Pereira

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—E. Rice Pereira, 63, an American artist who translated the thoughts behind her abstract, geometric paintings into poetry and philosophy, died Monday in Mexico.

Miss Pereira's works hang in the permanent collections of many of the nation's museums, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Art Institute in Chicago and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Frank S. MacGregor

SANITARY, Fla., Jan. 13 (UPI)—Frank S. MacGregor, 73, former president of Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., died here today of a heart attack.

Mr. MacGregor had been retired since 1962. In 1944, he became head of the college textbook department of Harper & Row Publishers, Inc. He was made a vice-president in 1950, president in 1954 and chairman in 1958.

Willard Mass

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Willard Mass, 44, a poet and painter, died of a heart attack on Saturday, Jan. 3, four days after the death of his wife, Marie Menken, artist and filmmaker.

Mr. Mass, a well-known poet of the 1950s, published two books of poetry, "The Testament" and "Concerning the Young."

He made nine experimental films, four of which are well-known: "Geography of the Body," "Image in the Snow," "Mechanics of Love" and "Harrison."

Four Youths Dead, 31 Injured In Manila Student-Police Riot

MANILA, Jan. 13 (UPI)—At least 10,000 students and bus drivers protesting increases in the price of gasoline took to the streets today in a series of demonstrations that ended at dusk in a riot in downtown Manila. Four students were dead and 31 were injured.

The violent demonstrations and the six-day-old transport strike made people tense. There was panicked buying at groceries and public markets. All schools and government offices were closed, and private companies went largely unstaffed.

As the bus driver's strike spread to key cities, President Ferdinand

E. Marcos went on the air to appeal for "reason and sobriety." He blamed a pressure group for fomenting the disorder by subsidizing the strike. He threatened to impose martial law if disorder continued.

The strikes spread to include operators of big buses and taxis and also gasoline stations. Strikers had inflicted considerable damage on their vehicles and retail stores before they joined the strike.

The strikers' basic issue of high costs impressed many, and student groups, ranging from moderate to radical, joined their cause yesterday and planned today's march.

Early today, from three points in the city's periphery, some 5,000 students and members of the striking bus drivers' association marched in orderly fashion, converged at noon at a wide park that fronts city hall, where Mayor Antonio Villages had given them a permit to rally till 3 p.m.

As the first orderly demonstration prepared to break up at the authorized time of 3 p.m., a new group, made up mostly of the radical Kabataang Makabayan (patriotic youth), marched into the city and made for the commercial section at Plaza Miranda.

There the police made good a promise to disperse any unauthorized demonstration and they moved in with drawn guns against aggressive students who had apparently brought pillow and Molotov cocktails.

The police and the students clashed to the sound of explosions and gunshots.

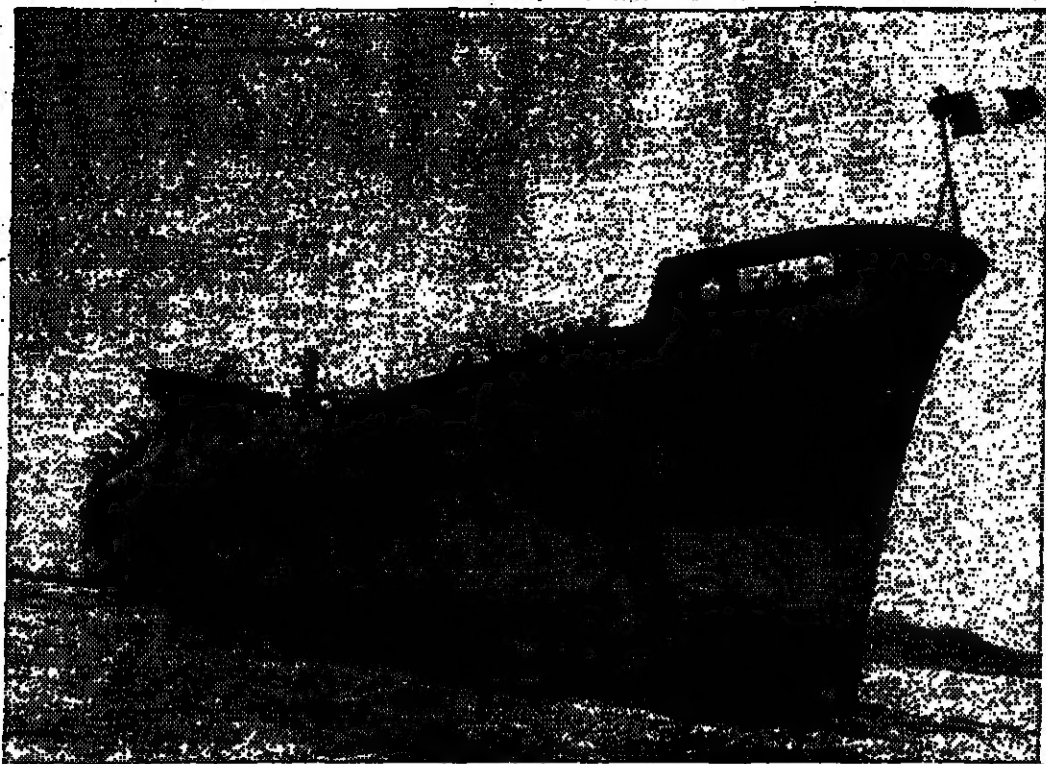
Many of the injured were bystanders.

Typographical Error In Warsaw Article

PARIS, Jan. 13.—In a story from Warsaw by James H. Brown of The New York Times, printed in the Jan. 9-10 edition of the International Herald Tribune, a typographical error dropped a line in the dispatch.

The paragraph should have read: "Poland's new Communist leadership is preparing for a plenary session of the 90-member Central Committee with an unusual display of discussion and publicity."

The erroneous sentence said that Poland was preparing for "a plenary session of discussion and publicity."



Showing the flag, the wrecked cruise ship Antilles rests aground in Caribbean.

Dispute Over Ownership of Antilles Hull

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—The French cruise liner Antilles, wrecked in the Caribbean, has never been abandoned and cannot be claimed by anyone except its original owners, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, a company spokesman said here today.

The spokesman was commenting on a claim to possession by the owners of Mustique Island, where the liner went aground last Friday.

"The ship belongs to us. It has not been abandoned and it carries the French flag," he said.

The British joint owners of the island, Colin Tennant and Hugo Money-Coutts, have had the name of their development company, Mustique Co., painted on the side

of the wreck. Mr. Tennant said yesterday that they base their claim on the fact that Mr. Money-Coutts did his best to warn the ship of the rocks by flying round it in his private aircraft and that the inhabitants of the island and their company were responsible for the rescue.

An Associated Press report from Mustique Island said today that the Antilles had been officially claimed as the property of the St. Vincent government, which administers the island.

A French military landing craft arrived in Mustique waters Monday carrying a helicopter which reportedly carried members of the Antilles crew, including Capt. Raymond Kervado, who flew over the wreck and tied the French tricolor to a flag post on the bow.

Later it was learned that two of the crew had been left on the bow section of the Antilles. A French minesweeper which arrived during the night is standing guard close to the wreck.

Poland Opens Talks With Austrian Aide

By James Faxon

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Austrian Foreign Minister, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, arrived in Warsaw today to begin three days of political and trade talks with the new Polish leadership.

Mr. Kirchschlaeger had originally been scheduled to come to Poland in early December, but his trip was postponed in favor of the weekly arranged visit here of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to sign the Warsaw Treaty.

Anti-government rioting in mid-December led to the resignation of Wladyslaw Gomułka as Poland's Communist party chief, and the selection of Edward Gierek as his replacement.

Mr. Kirchschlaeger thus becomes the first high-ranking non-Communist official to begin extensive discussions with the new Polish administration.

The talks began this afternoon when the Austrian Foreign Minister conferred with his Polish counterpart, Stefan Jedrychowski, who also served in that role under the now-discredited Mr. Gomułka. Polish officials were considered likely to have raised the subject of the proposed European security conference during the afternoon meeting. Polish leaders have stated specifically that they would maintain this plank of Polish foreign policy.

On the economic side, Polish officials have said that they would like to see Austria extend her Polish imports from coal to other raw materials and to machine equipment. Austria is one of Western Europe's leading purchasers of Polish coal.

Meanwhile, a delegation of miners from Poland's crucial coal area came to Warsaw during the day to meet with Mr. Gierek. Most of the miners were from Silesia, Mr. Gierek's native area.

According to the Polish news agency, the miners promised to produce an extra 900,000 tons of coal this year and appealed to other industries to follow their example.

The appeal is a part of a nationwide campaign inspired by the new government to increase work output in an effort to make up for time lost in December and to help Poland out of her economic difficulties.

Mr. Gierek is a former party chief in Silesia and is credited with maintaining high worker morale there despite economic discontent and while introducing a number of technological changes.

U.K. Troops Again Target in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Youths hurled 29 gasoline bombs at British troops and military vehicles during the night, army officials said today.

An army spokesman said ten persons were arrested in the second night of disturbances in the Roman Catholic, Ballymurphy area of the Northern Ireland capital.

Army officials said persons using similar tactics threw 20 petrol bombs at British troops and vehicles Monday night and yesterday morning.

Moro in Bucharest

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer received Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro for a short discussion in Bucharest today before the visitor began official talks in the Foreign Ministry, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported today.

Gallup Poll

Average U.S. Family of Four Feels It Needs \$126 Weekly

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 13.—A family of four needs \$126 a week to make ends meet, according to the American public's own current estimate of living costs.

This is a record amount—\$8 higher than the amount specified last year and \$26 higher than the public's estimate four years ago.

The sharpest rise in the amount needed a week has come in the East, where the sum currently specified is \$148, up \$22 from the figure reported last year.

It costs far less for a family of four to get along each week in the South than it does elsewhere in the nation, as indicated by the responses of Southerners included in the survey. The current figure for the South is \$102, an increase of only \$1 over last year.

When this index was first reported, 34 years ago, \$20 was the (median) average amount specified nationally. By 1947, ten years later, the figure had risen to \$43. Near the end of the following decade, 1957, a family of four needed \$72 per week. The amount had climbed to \$120 by the time of last year's survey.

Minimum Amount Needed By Family of Four (Non-Farm Families)

	LATEST	1961	Percent Increase
NATIONAL	\$126	\$120	5
East	\$148	\$126	18
Midwest	\$126	\$120	5
South	\$102	\$101	1
West	\$138	\$126	10

The rise in the cost of living has been equally sharp in other

nations of the world. In West Germany, for example, the amount needed by a family of four each week has risen from \$47 four years ago to \$83 today—a jump of \$36. Over the same period of time, the U.S. figure, based on Gallup indexes, has climbed \$26.

Gallup-affiliated organizations in seven nations recently participated in a study to determine the public's estimate of living costs. In each nation the public was asked to estimate the minimum amount needed by a family of four to make ends meet.

The following table gives the results for each country, converted to U.S. dollars. The change over the last four years is given in those cases where a comparison is available:

Minimum Amount Needed By Family of Four

	LATEST	1961	Percent Increase
Brazil	\$77	—	—
Great Britain	\$66	\$58.50	12.8
Greece	\$55	\$51.50	8.7
Netherlands	\$51	\$35.50	43.7
United States	\$126	\$101	24.8
Uruguay	\$53	—	—
West Germany	\$83	\$47	74.5

(NOTE: Brazil results are based on Sao Paulo only; results for Greece are based on Athens only; results for West Germany do not include West Berlin.)

French Hunting Victim

MELUN, France, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Two hunters spotted a rabbit on Sao Paulo only; results for Greece are based on Athens only; results for West Germany do not include West Berlin.)

and both fired at once, killing farmer Andy Joly in the process, police said today.

5 Poles Given Jail Terms in Hijack Plot

Maximum Sentence Imposed Is 3 Years

WARSAW, Jan. 13 (AP)—Five young Poles were given jail terms today, the longest being three years, for conspiring to hijack a domestic airliner to Western Europe.

A Warsaw court judge told them: "You cannot commit such crimes with impunity. Society abhors these crimes and the community must be assured the safety of its citizens."

A defense lawyer said that the five, who pleaded guilty, would appeal their sentences. Those jailed were:

Krzysztof Pietrasak, an 18-year-old student who was accused of being the ringleader of the plot. He received a three-year term; Wieslasmierz Wesolowski, 18, a student, 2 1/2 years; Andrzej Strzeszewski, 21, mechanic, two years; Krzysztof Grabowski, 19, mechanic, two years; Jan Dembowski, 17, schoolboy, one year.

Hijacking to Denmark

Polish newspaper reports said last week that the group had originally planned to go with five other hijackers who, on Aug. 19, forced a Polish airliner to land at Bornholm, Denmark.

Pietrasak and his group apparently fell out with the others, the reports said, and he and his group apparently decided to hijack a plane.

Dembowski was said by the prosecution to have concealed the group's gun and two hand grenades.

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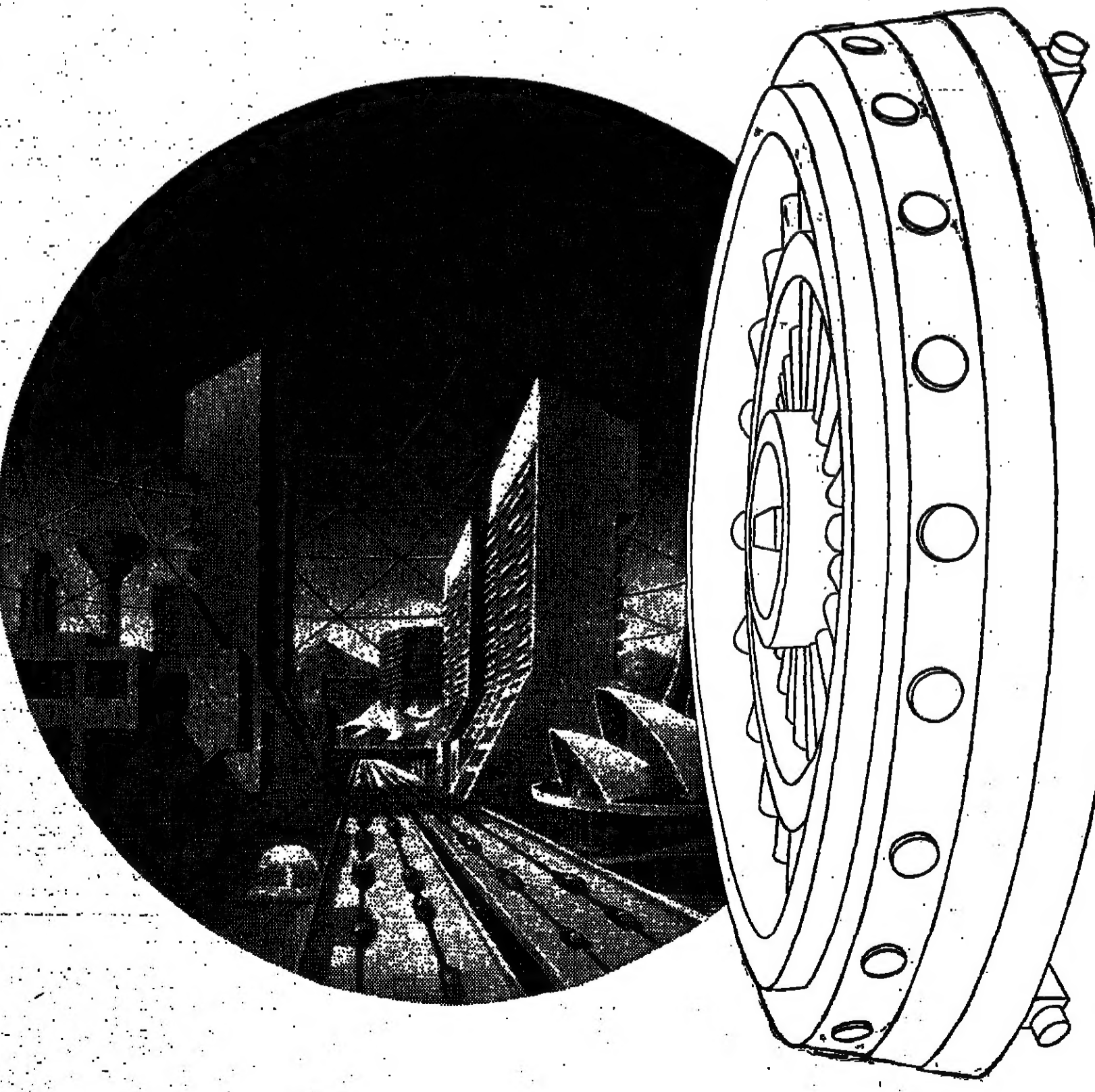
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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Cash:	NEW YORK FUTURES	May	1.6000	1.59	1.6000	1.5900	1.5810
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prices in primary markets as re-	World sugar No. 11: March 4.53-54, May	Jul	1.65%	1.50%	1.42	1.32%	1.33
gistered today in New York mkt:	4.51-52, July 4.50-51, Sept. 4.73, Oct. 4.77	Sep	1.45%	1.51%	1.54%	1.54%	1.54%
		Dec	1.70	1.70%	1.69%	1.69%	1.69%

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago	5. March '72 4.67 b.	May '72 4.85 a.	CORN
FOODS			Week new: May 78.5 b.	July 78.5 b.	
			Dec. 81.5 b.	March '73 82.0 b.	Mar. 1.57
					1.57 1/2 1.56 1.54 1/2 1.54 1/2

Wheat 2, red hard	2.19 1/2	61.85	Wool tops: March 119.3 b, May 121.3 b.	May	1.59 1/2	1.58 1/2	1.57	1.59	1.59 1/2
Wheat 2, hard a.f. bu.	2.13 1/2	1.82 1/2	Octac: March 26.12, May 26.54, July	Jul	1.61 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.61	1.61	1.61 1/2
Corn 2 yellow bu.	1.85 1/2	1.58 1/2	Octac: March 26.12, May 26.54, July	Sep	1.61 1/2	1.61 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.60 1/2	1.61

Days 2 white bn.	1.04%	.87	28.39, 29.04, 31.04, 31.04, 31.04, 31.04, 31.04	DOC	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%	1.04%
Eye 2 Western c.f. bn.	1.75	1.85%	28.39, May 75 28.37	Mar	1.04%	1.63	1.62%	1.61%	1.62%
Days 2 white bn.	1.04%	.87	Copper: Jan. 41.50, March 45.00, May						

Coffee & panicle ls.	1.52%	51%	48.50, July 45.80, Sept. 45.40, Dec. 45.20,	Jan	2.01	2.03	2.00%	2.07%	2.01%
TEXTILES			Jan '79 46.90	Mar	2.03%	2.07%	2.05	2.05%	2.05%
			Oranges juice (from concentrated):	Mar	2.00%	2.01%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

Principals 64-66 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Jan. 32.25, March 32.25, May 34.15, July 34.15
METALS			Aug. 34.15, Sept. 36.55, Nov. 37.15 b
Principals: March 3.75, April 3.25, May 3.25			

[illegible]

Copper elec. fr.	804-584	56-56 1/2	185.20, Jan. '78	185.40, March '78	185.70,
Tin (catal.) lb.	1.62 1/2	1.94 1/2	May '78	185.10	

SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	72.76	72.57	72.73	72.76	72.98
Mar	72.76	72.98	73.04	73.14	73.00

King, R. St. L. hds. 10	16	15 1/2	(a) actual	(b) bid	(c) nominal	May	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85	12.85
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.71	1.57 1/2	COTTON No. 2			Jul	11.84	11.78	11.73	11.70	11.60
			Spec. High Low Close Cl.			Aug	11.62	11.55	11.52	11.45	11.30

	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Meady's Index (base 100)	96.8	97.5	98.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dec. 31, 1931	353.5	457.7								

	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Normal	77.78	77.23	76.78	76.33	75.88	75.43	74.98	74.53	74.08	73.63	73.18	72.73
Airsp.	78.13	77.68	77.23	76.78	76.33	75.88	75.43	74.98	74.53	74.08	73.63	73.18

Market Summary Y-O-N. CHICAGO FUTURES SILVER
Jan 12 1971 Jan Feb 1.70-48 1.70-70

	Most Active—New York					Prev.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
CORN OIL	257,900	286	-17½	WHEAT	Open	Rish	Low	Close	Close
							1.74.00	1.75.25	1.73.25
							1.73.25	1.73.25	1.74.50

AmGen Inc	240,500	1976	1-1	Mar	1.70 1.70 1.68 1.70 1.70	Jun	1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70 1.70
Sid Qil Cal	157,800	50%	1-1	Aug	1.80 1.80 1.78 1.80 1.80	Aug	1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80 1.80
Pan Am	157,700	14%	1-1	Oct	1.81 1.81 1.80 1.81 1.81	Oct	1.81 1.81 1.81 1.81 1.81

[illegible]

Tele. Corp.	126,700	14%	NEW HIGH-171				LIVE BEEF CATTLE				
Brant Air	126,400	9%	Aetna L.H.C.	Idaho Pw	Peoples P	Feb	21.15	29.60	27.32	25.92	29.21
Coal Oil	117,200	29%	Aetna H.K.	Idaho Pw	Peoples P						

Lassco Dat	717,000	17%	+ 1/2	Air Prod	Indpls P L	Pfizer	Apr	29.40	29.60	29.35	29.45	29.55
Chyle Cref	716,800	8%	- 1/4	Allgas Pw	Indpls PL pt	Pittston	Jun	29.87	30.00	29.80	30.00	29.90
Sid Oil NJ	714,600	67%	- 1/4	Am Glm	Indpls PL pt	Dynex Sh	Aug	29.26	29.98	29.45	29.50	29.45

White Cons.	114,200	147 1/2	+ 1/2	Arch. Mgmt. Svc.	100	15 1/2	+ 1/2	QCT	27.37	27.47	27.35	27.45	27.37
East Air Lin	112,500	1694	+ 1/2	AmWw prnt	100	9 1/2	+ 1/2	Dec	27.25	27.40	27.22	27.30	27.25
Volume all	10,978,000	shares		Arvin Ind	100	5 1/2	+ 1/2	Feb	27.50	27.60	27.40	27.50	27.50
				Ball Gas Pl	100	1 1/2	+ 1/2						
				Int. Uni	100	1 1/2	+ 1/2						
				Int. Uni A	100	1 1/2	+ 1/2						

Volume: 15 stocks, 2,762,600 shares.
 Ratio: 15 stocks, 1.23 percent.
 Assesses volume: 15 stocks, \$99.02.

Panel 4, top:
 Blue Bell
 Blue Bell of
 Blue Bell of

Panel 5, top:
 Interest Pa
 Jewel Cos
 Jim Walker

Panel 6, top:
 Paid 4, top
 Purveyor
 Quaker-Pak

Sales: Feb 1972, April 1972, June 1972;
 Aug 1972, Oct 54; Dec 9; Feb 72, 10.

LIVE HOGS

<p>average price, at \$100,000,000, New 1970-71 highs, 198; lows, 7. Excess traded in: 1,893.</p>	<p>Box Edin pt Brown Ship Carrier Gen</p>	<p>JimWall 2nd JimW 1,600 Johnny John</p>	<p>QuakQuak 2nd Reeves Bro Rialish Str</p>	<p>Feb 16.35 16.67 16.35 16.40 16.30 Apr 16.40 16.47 16.30 16.30 16.25 May 16.30 16.37 16.20 16.30 16.25</p>
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Agave: 636; urethane: 616; ure-	Can HPSv	Can Pw Lt	RexChn pfp	Jul
changed: 236.	Chem NY	Kauf-Broad	Rich Marr	Jul
N.Y. stock index: 50.65 —0.04; in-	Chnn Bell	Keer-McBee	Rio Grand	Aug
				Oct

Distric: 33.14	-0.10	Transporta-	Clev Electr	Jane Bryant	Rohm Haas	Dec
tion: 37.35 +4.00	4.00	42.50	CalPalm of	Layrer Cap	Shlss Lt Pw	Sales: Feb 11; April 22; June 23; July
+0.15; Unacc: 36.56	+0.07		Calum Gas	Liberty Lea	Stearz Pow	193: Aug 20; Oct 15; Dec 26

Most Active—American		Continued		LITTY EG		Simmons		SMELL EGGS			
Nyrionics	173,200	3% + 1/4	Conifig of Conifig Mfg Conif Air L	Langill p/B Loud Exp	Skelly Oil So Caro EG	Jan	35.45	35.55	37.60	39.20	38.20

SW For Ind	137,000	1/8 - + 1/2	Crocker Nat	Lauley GE	SoCarEG pf	Feb	35.70	35.70	25.05	25.05	35.50
NatGn wt n	132,100	4 1/4 - 1/2	Cudahy pf	Lowenstn	Sou Jer Ind	Mar	36.10	36.10	35.45	35.45	36.00
Bre Dari In	120,800	6 1/4 - 1/2	Cudahy Co	Macy RM	Soc Cal Ind	Apr	-	-	-	33.00	33.50

Less Calif wt	64,520	7%	Deimar PL	MacKay, D	Sou Pac	May	33.70	32.70	32.65	32.65	32.65
Unbrnd wt	57,580	4½%	Datta Air	Magnavox	Sou Ry	Jun	33.60	33.65	32.80	32.90	33.00
Gulf Wtn wt	57,100	5½%	Darin Mfg of	Manitex	Stanley Wks	Sec	36.50	36.40	36.40	36.40	36.40
	57,000	8%									

Cons Kenn	31,890	99%	+ 1/2	Genic 3.30p	MAPCO Inc	Suburb Prop	Jan 25; Feb 27; March 18;
Resortini A	41,700	61%	+ 1/2	Disney	MAPCO p	Super Valu	April 1; May 19; June 13; Sep 4.
Amco Indus	42,430	14	+ 1/2	duPont	Mancor pf A	Suprmt Gen	

Approx total stock sales	1,770,000	Qua LT	Marshall	Tampa Elec	Feb	23.50	23.70	23.20	23.25	23.42
Stock sales year ago	1,782,510	Smg/Strt E	Masonite	Tenneco of	Mar	23.60	23.82	23.10	23.46	23.45
American Stock Index:		Farin Mfg	May D-Sir	Tes Utl	May	24.20	24.50	24.00	24.00	
		Farbuhil	Marshall Jrs	Texas I						

High	Low	Close	N.C.
29.53	29.13	29.34	+ .05

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Net
344.71	357.44	335.57	341.11	2.09

	30 Times	60 Times	90 Times	120 Times	180 Times	270 Times	360 Times	450 Times	540 Times	630 Times	720 Times	810 Times	900 Times	1080 Times	1260 Times	1440 Times	1620 Times	1800 Times	2160 Times	2520 Times	2700 Times	3240 Times	3600 Times	4320 Times	5040 Times	5400 Times	6480 Times	7200 Times	8640 Times	10800 Times	12960 Times	15120 Times	18144 Times	21168 Times	25000 Times	27000 Times	32400 Times	36000 Times	43200 Times	50400 Times	54000 Times	64800 Times	72000 Times	86400 Times	108000 Times	129600 Times	151200 Times	181440 Times	211680 Times	250000 Times	270000 Times	324000 Times	360000 Times	432000 Times	504000 Times	540000 Times	648000 Times	720000 Times	864000 Times	1080000 Times	1296000 Times	1512000 Times	1814400 Times	2116800 Times	2500000 Times	2700000 Times	3240000 Times	3600000 Times	4320000 Times	5040000 Times	5400000 Times	6480000 Times	7200000 Times	8640000 Times	10800000 Times	12960000 Times	15120000 Times	18144000 Times	21168000 Times	25000000 Times	27000000 Times	32400000 Times	36000000 Times	43200000 Times	50400000 Times	54000000 Times	64800000 Times	72000000 Times	86400000 Times	108000000 Times	129600000 Times	151200000 Times	181440000 Times	211680000 Times	250000000 Times	270000000 Times	324000000 Times	360000000 Times	432000000 Times	504000000 Times	540000000 Times	648000000 Times	720000000 Times	864000000 Times	1080000000 Times	1296000000 Times	1512000000 Times	1814400000 Times	2116800000 Times	2500000000 Times	2700000000 Times	3240000000 Times	3600000000 Times	4320000000 Times	5040000000 Times	5400000000 Times	6480000000 Times	7200000000 Times	8640000000 Times	10800000000 Times	12960000000 Times	15120000000 Times	18144000000 Times	21168000000 Times	25000000000 Times	27000000000 Times	32400000000 Times	36000000000 Times	43200000000 Times	50400000000 Times	54000000000 Times	64800000000 Times	72000000000 Times	86400000000 Times	108000000000 Times	129600000000 Times	151200000000 Times	181440000000 Times	211680000000 Times	250000000000 Times	270000000000 Times	324000000000 Times	360000000000 Times	432000000000 Times	504000000000 Times	540000000000 Times	648000000000 Times	720000000000 Times	864000000000 Times	1080000000000 Times	1296000000000 Times	1512000000000 Times	1814400000000 Times	2116800000000 Times	2500000000000 Times	2700000000000 Times	3240000000000 Times	3600000000000 Times	4320000000000 Times	5040000000000 Times	5400000000000 Times	6480000000000 Times	7200000000000 Times	8640000000000 Times	10800000000000 Times	12960000000000 Times	15120000000000 Times	18144000000000 Times	21168000000000 Times	25000000000000 Times	27000000000000 Times	32400000000000 Times	36000000000000 Times	43200000000000 Times	50400000000000 Times	54000000000000 Times	64800000000000 Times	72000000000000 Times	86400000000000 Times	108000000000000 Times	129600000000000 Times	151200000000000 Times	181440000000000 Times	211680000000000 Times	250000000000000 Times	270000000000000 Times	324000000000000 Times	360000000000000 Times	432000000000000 Times	504000000000000 Times	540000000000000 Times	648000000000000 Times	720000000000000 Times	864000000000000 Times	1080000000000000 Times	1296000000000000 Times	1512000000000000 Times	1814400000000000 Times	2116800000000000 Times	2500000000000000 Times	2700000000000000 Times	3240000000000000 Times	3600000000000000 Times	4320000000000000 Times	5040000000000000 Times	5400000000000000 Times	6480000000000000 Times	7200000000000000 Times	8640000000000000 Times	10800000000000000 Times	12960000000000000 Times	15120000000000000 Times	18144000000000000 Times	21168000000000000 Times	25000000000000000 Times	27000000000000000 Times	32400000000000000 Times	36000000000000000 Times	43200000000000000 Times	50400000000000000 Times	54000000000000000 Times	64800000000000000 Times	72000000000000000 Times	86400000000000000 Times	108000000000000000 Times	129600000000000000 Times	151200000000000000 Times	181440000000000000 Times	211680000000000000 Times	250000000000000000 Times	270000000000000000 Times	324000000000000000 Times	360000000000000000 Times	432000000000000000 Times	504000000000000000 Times	540000000000000000 Times	648000000000000000 Times	720000000000000000 Times	864000000000000000 Times	1080000000000000000 Times	1296000000000000000 Times	1512000000000000000 Times	1814400000000000000 Times	2116800000000000000 Times	2500
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Standard & Poor's	Genl. Corp Genl. Inc Gen'l Instr	AM ST TT NYind 1.25p Nat Presto	Unroyal pf Un Brands UnBrnd pIA	Eurodollars Jan. 75, 1971
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[illegible]

SS Unitrust	64.06	63.31	62.91	62.28	Gr A1 PFC	Westing	PF3	VF Corp	Cash Acct	6 3/4	6 7/8	- 3 1/4
500 Stocks	93.06	91.86	92.91	- 1.6	Westing	Westing	Ind	VAEP	4.50p	3 Months	6 1/4	6 1/4
					Graydon Wf	Westing	PF4	Wachovia	One Year	6 15/16	6 15/16	+ 1/4
					Grd nwh	Westing	PF4	Wachovia				

Shares	Value	\$Bil.
Guifw 1.0M	West Ind. of	Wells John
Guifw 1.0M	NpEg 4.56M	Wells Mkts
Wanna Mkt	Dile ME	WrenP mR

Jan. 12	246,547	578,265	4,379	Hayes Alb.	OKS: 4409.	Wien Dix
Jan. 11	247,191	582,803	3,026	Heiler int	Orts gmarne	Wis El Pow
				Heiler int of	Dow. 1782	WheIPw of

Jan. 8	317,313	486,833	5.161	Hof F. 230p	Fac Gas El	Wls Pub Sv
Jan. 7	287,795	489,337	3.731	Houston LP	Par Am	Zenith R
Jan. 6	284,374	404,628	3.111	Howard R	Pass Fr	

These totals are included in the sales figures.

(continued)

1920

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$
7 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	4 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	4 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	4 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1970-71 Bonds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Bonds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Bonds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Bonds and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

Mutual Funds

1970-71 Mutual Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Mutual Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Mutual Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Mutual Funds and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$

1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Stocks and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

1970-71 International Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 International Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 International Funds and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 International Funds and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

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Toronto Stocks

1970-71 Toronto Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Toronto Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Toronto Stocks and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 Toronto Stocks and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2

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1970-71 European Markets and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 European Markets and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 European Markets and High Low Div. in \$	1970-71 European Markets and High Low Div. in \$
10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2	10 1/2% Aflac 101 1/2 102 1/2 101 1/2 102 1/2
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-1979-71 - Stocks and Bonds										-1979-71 - Stocks and Bonds										-1979-71 - Stocks and Bonds												
High	Low	Div.	In %	Sts.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Crgs.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Sts.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Crgs.	High	Low	Div.	In %	Sts.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Crgs.
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
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129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14	14	14	14
129	124	254	Salmon Corp	46	146	124	244	144	14	14	99	304	Sammit Corp	8	177	124	244	144	14	14	3512	124	Velco	20	34	4	3994	324	14</			

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